

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, May 18, 1951
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LOGIC is not always to be found in the labyrinth of international diplomacy. New evidence of this old truth **SETBACK** is provided in the resolution **HULEH** on the Huleh dispute tabled on Wednesday at the Security Council by the United States, Britain, France, and Turkey. The draft resolution condemns aggressive action by either Israel or Syria, orders the return of Arab civilians, and confirms an order by the Acting U.N. Chief of Staff to cease all work in the area until an agreement is reached by the Mixed Armistice Commission. Not the least surprising feature of this resolution is that it singles out for special condemnation, not the Syrian violation of the Armistice Agreement, but a counter-stroke by Israel Defence Forces.

The facts and the background of the dispute have been traversed more than once; they were comprehensively and forcibly expounded in Ambassador Eban's address to the Security Council on April 25. What is beyond dispute is that in 1934 the Huleh area became the object of a concession acquired from two Syrians, that under an Ordinance enacted by the Mandatory Government in 1938 the exclusive right of the concessionaires to carry out drainage and reclamation work was confirmed and thereby was embodied in the law of the country. Moreover, the area of the State of Israel, as proclaimed on May 14, 1948, included both the Huleh and Ein Gev sectors, and nothing in the Armistice Agreement cancels or alters any of these provisions.

The isolation of the area which would result if the Four-Power resolution were adopted would create a completely artificial enclave of at least dubious authority. But the weakness of this "rash and one-sided" resolution, as Mr. Eban rightly termed it in his Press conference yesterday, is clearly revealed in its complete disregard both of the competence of the Security Council and the terms of the Armistice Agreement with Syria. The latter provides explicitly that no act of hostility shall be conducted from territory controlled by one of the parties against the other party or against civilians under control of that party. It proceeds to state that any advance by armed forces, military or para-military, into any part of the demilitarized zone shall constitute "a flagrant violation of this Agreement."

If these provisions are to have any meaning or relevance, two conclusions are inescapable: first, that Syria is guilty of aggression, and secondly that work of reclamation which has been in progress for more than 15 years cannot be suspended at this moment by any quarter, however august, without appearing to bestow sanction on the aggressor. The demarcation line of the area had two clearly defined purposes: to prevent friction, and to provide for the gradual restoration of normal civilian life. There can be no normal civilian life in Israel without the ameliorative operation which the drainage of the Huleh typifies.

In the draft resolution, Syrian aggression is ignored and drainage banned, although the U.N. Chief of Staff himself has agreed that this work does not constitute a military threat of any kind. When, several months before the termination of the Mandate, the Syrians invaded the country, the representative of the United States in the Security Council described their action as an "aggression of international character." What then, it will be asked, can have given birth to a proposal unjustified by the facts and bristling with dangerous implications, except an attempt at tranquilization which spells not pacification but appeasement? The even more serious question of allotting to the United Nations the peculiar role of a protagonist against the transformation of disease-breeding swamps into cultivable land is one which it is hoped the Security Council will face and resolve when it is raised.

RELATIONS STRAINED BETWEEN SPAIN AND ARGENTINA Two Very Different Dictatorships

By J. Malcom Ferguson

LONDON.—Relations between Spain and Argentina have recently been decidedly strained. On the Argentine side there is annoyance at Spain's failure to fulfill her commercial commitments. On the Spanish side there is resentment at Argentina's failure to regard Spain as in any real sense a mother country, and dislike of Argentina's assumption of superiority.

But the difference between the two regimes is more fundamental than that. Outsiders often tend to speak of Franco Spain and Peronista Argentina as if they were identical. They see two Spanish-speaking countries ruled by soldiers, both in a more or less dictatorial fashion, both with some considerable support from the local Catholic hierarchy, and both showing some sympathy for certain "Nazi" or "Fascist" ideas and methods.

Here, however, the resemblance ends. Franco achieved power at the end of three bloody years of civil war, and there is very little doubt that at no time has he enjoyed the support of a majority of the population. Peron, however, regrettable certain circumstances attending his election—was in fact elected by the majority of the voters of Argentina. Franco draws his principal support from the army and the big landowners (though he is steadily losing the approval of both); in Argentina an influential section of the army has always opposed Peron, and the landowning classes hate him bitterly.

'Beloved Shirless'
When Senora de Peron speaks of her "beloved shirless ones"—herself dressed in furs and diamonds—it may make foreigners laugh, but it does not make Argentine workers laugh. Whatever may have gone on behind the scenes, Peron's eventual success was assured on the famous "Dieciseis de Octubre" (October 17, 1945) which was a working-class revolution.

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Peron was swept to power because he opposed a cautious conservative regime. Franco seized power to put back exactly the sort of people whom Peron promised to overthrow in Argentina.

The difference in attitude is equally evident in the references of the two dictators to foreign affairs. Franco, in the same way that he opposes all working-class movements at home, attacks not only Communism but all forms of Socialism abroad. The Spanish press loses no opportunity of sniping at the Labour government in Great Britain. With the more capitalistic U.S. Senators Franco gets on extremely well.

Peron Anthem
Peron, on the other hand, ran for President in 1946 as leader of the "Laborista" party, even though it has now been renamed the "Peronista" party. He has told Socialist visitors from Britain that he considers himself a Socialist. And his great bogey—in the press, on the radio, in speeches—is not Russian Communism but "imperialismo yanqui." The Argentine Youth have to learn by heart a marching song, which runs in part:—
The Peronista Youth
All united we shall triumph
And as always we shall give
A cry from the heart
Viva Peron! Viva Peron!
For this great Argentina
Who has known how to conquer
The great mass of the people
Combating capitalism.
Peron, Peron, how great thou art!
My General, how much thou art worth!
Peron, Peron, great leader
Thou art the first Labourer!

'Free' Speech
Peron's slogan is "Social Justice"—however little it may mean. Franco's is simpler, and perhaps franker—"Franco! Franco! Franco!" For this reason he is known in Spain as "el sordo," the deaf man; he has to be called three times. Here is one of the greatest differences between the two regimes. In Argentina no-one makes wisecracks about the regime, except in private. In Spain everybody does. In the Argentine the opponents of the regime are a minority, and

only the bravest of them, like Dr. Alberto Gaitan, Paz, former editor of "La Prensa," dare speak out. In Spain no-one is afraid to say what he thinks.

Part of the reason for this is that, as a dictator, Franco's government is in the horse-and-buggy era, while Peron's has all the frightening, streamlined efficiency of the modern totalitarian state. In Argentina you do have the definite feeling that "big brother is watching you." You lower your voice without thinking. You avoid discussing politics with anyone you do not know really well. In Spain you do not worry—people, are, of course, imprisoned and shot in Spain (few people are shot in Argentina except "by accident") but they are quite often the wrong people, Spain is the most chaotic, inefficient, arbitrary, arbitrary dictatorship I have ever known.

But there is more to it than that. The Spanish dictatorship cannot be effective precisely because the majority of the people is against it—and despises and laughs at it. No-one is afraid that someone else will denounce him. In Argentina people are afraid, and, unlike the Spaniards, they will always do what authority tells them, without questioning the morality or the intelligence of that authority.

Mass and Individualists
The Spaniards are individualists, and keep their own opinions, come what may. The Argentines identify themselves with the mass, they submit easily to mass fears, mass hopes, mass ideas, and at the worst mass hysteria. The individual in Argentina is unsure of himself, is afraid to be alone, to be different. The individual in Spain is not. And that is why the immediate future of the Spaniards looks brighter, despite the pseudo-progressiveness of Argentina, and despite the beefsteaks which put her standard of living far above anything Spain has ever known.

SITTING ON THE FENCE
By Nathaniel Gubbins
A woman writing to a newspaper psychiatrist says: "Men of 50 and over are in their prime and need love and passion even more than young men. Their middle-aged wives can make them happy if they want to."

It is evening in Bide-A-Wee. The middle-aged English wife has read the above. The middle-aged English husband has arrived home from the City. As he stands in the hall powerful arms are flung round his neck.
Darling.
Mabel, whatever are you doing?
Darling, I love you. I love you.
For heaven's sake, Mabel. You're strangling me. All day I've waited for this moment, my precious, my own. You're not interested, are you, Mabel?
Yes, I am. Intoxicated with passion. How handsome you look in your bowler, worn like a helmet, holding your umbrella like a sword. My soldier home from the City wars.
Now you've knocked my glasses off. Really, Mabel, I think you ought to lie down and take things quietly.
First I shall sit. But not quietly. I shall sit on your knee. Come my hero.
No, Mabel, not on my knee. Please. You know I have scatica.
Sit there, my warrior. After all, your scatica diet hasn't made a lot of difference, Mabel.
The soldier, weary from the hard battle, needs soft embraces and the solace of a woman's arms. There.
Ow. My stomach, Mabel. You're sitting on my stomach.
How soft and silvery are thy grey hairs fringing the high head, so bare and austere as a noble mountain. How grim and soldierly the rough, grey moustache. I think I shall bite your ear.
Oh, no, Mabel. Not that. Let me get up, please. I must phone the doctor.
The doctor? Is my warrior hurt then?
I'll say he is. But I don't

ORGAN RECITAL
Tomorrow, May 19, 1951, 8.30 p.m.
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Alexander BODANOFF, baritone.
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considered an offence in the Soviet Union, but later this "modernist outlook" was replaced by a more conservative one, and "sexual relations of a man with another man" are now punished with from three to five years' imprisonment, while homosexuality among women, somewhat illogically, is not considered. (The punishment incurred for pederasty in Czarist Russia was, incidentally, much lower: three months imprisonment.)

Outspoken on Neglect
The Soviet penal code is much more outspoken than other codes about offences of neglect and omission such as the refusal of a physician to grant medical aid to a sick person, if he is obliged to do so, or if the refusal might have grave consequences (imprisonment up to one year or a fine up to 1,000 rubles), the refusal of a ship's captain to take the aid of a wrecked ship (imprisonment up to two years), the refusal to support children or parents who are unable to earn their livelihood (up to two years), etc.

State Secrets
From a political point of view the most interesting post-war law is the instruction about the "responsibility for publishing state secrets and the loss of documents containing state secrets." Such offences are to be punished by eight to 12-year prison terms, while the loss of documents

Sex Offences
Severe punishment is inflicted by other post-war laws on those guilty of sex offences, and such acts, considered in the Soviet Union to be offences. Convictions of rape automatically carry a 10 to 20-year labour camp sentence; it is interesting to note moreover, that this law which came in force in January, 1949, was published only in a local Moscow newspaper but not in the central Soviet press. During the twenties and early thirties homosexuality was not

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JERUSALEM: Corner Rehov Jaffa-Straus.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY SCHEDULE
BEFORE THE ELECTIONS TO CONGRESS AND KNESSET
Day Date Place Speaker and Subject
Sat. May 19 Meriv Hall, Mt. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice—Public Lecture
Sat. May 19 Beth Hakerem, Haifa Moshe Kol — Public Lecture
Sat. May 19 Kiryat Yam P. Rosen, Minister of Justice, and Moshe Kol — Public Meeting at 8.30 p.m.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN CIRCLE
BEFORE THE ELECTIONS TO CONGRESS AND KNESSET
(All talks will begin at 8.30 p.m.)
Fri. May 18 Gan Hashomron Hanna Rosenzweig, Emanuel Friedlander—Public Meeting
Sun. May 20 Haifa to Eilat Dr. R. Marhal, E. Friedlander — Public Meeting
Mon. May 21 Tanya Cafe, Haifa N. H. Bein — Discussion with active members
Wed. May 23 Kfarz N. H. Bein — Discussion Evening (only by invitation)
Thurs. May 24 Hadar Cafe, Beit Hakerem Jettie Levy-Stein, Hanna Rosenzweig, Julia Aaron — Vocal "Haklaim"
Thurs. May 24 Beit Hakerem Dr. H. Feurer — Public Lecture
Thurs. May 24 Beit Hakerem Shalom Ben-Zur, Dr. Gideon Kaminka, Nathan Ben-Zur — Vocal "Haklaim"
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By a Special Correspondent

The latest Soviet criminal code, copies of which have been received outside Russia for the first time after a good many years, contains a most interesting survey on recent developments in the theory and practice of Soviet justice.

The most striking development in the non-political field is perhaps the new law against theft and robbery. Up to World War II offences against property were dealt with leniently: the average sentence given in such cases was a 3 to 6-month prison term, and even in the most aggravating circumstances, it could not exceed a 5-year prison term. In 1940, according to a new law, a minimum sentence for the theft of state property regardless of the value of the stolen object was fixed at one year in prison.

After World War II, however, a reform apparently became necessary, and a new law, prescribing draconic sentences, came in force. "Theft, misappropriation, embezzlement or any other deprivation of state property is to be punished by a 7 to 10-year term in a labour camp, with or without confiscation of the property of the condemned person." If the offence has been committed repeatedly, or if it has been done in an organized manner (by a gang), or if the value of the stolen property is considerable, a 10 to 12-year sentence will be imposed.

At the same time similar reforms were carried out with regard to the "preservation of private property"; the sentences in such cases are slightly lower: five to six and six to ten years in a labour camp, respectively. Another new law, motivated undoubtedly by events during and after World War II imposes a two to three year sentence on the "illegal reward of orders and medals"

Six special articles in the criminal code deal with the "violation of the instructions of the Church from the State." It is forbidden, for example, to hold religious rites in a state or public building (three months imprisonment or a fine up to 300 rubles), but on the other hand, the prevention of religious ceremonies, "in so far as they do not constitute a violation of public order," is to be punished (up to six months imprisonment). There appears to be at least one case on record, when a "militant atheist" was sentenced for organizing a "hooligan raid" at Easter on a village church at Yaroslavl.

Censor's Responsibility
Article seven states, that everything concerning Soviet economy is a state secret (and this includes finance, commerce, import and export, and every figure on the production of every commodity in the Soviet Union). Article ten deals with geological reserves of the country, while the next paragraph defines every scientific invention and technical improvement of a non-military character as a state secret.

It is not known in what manner this most sweeping law is handled by the Soviet courts: If a scientist, for instance, having made an invention in medicine, he must publish his findings, he must in any case submit his study to the censorship, the "Glavlit." If after that, his book or article is found to contain secret information, it must be asked, whether the responsibility is still his, or whether only the censor will be punished.

Readers' Letters
COUPON DISAPPOINTMENT
To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — Mr. Gert's speech yesterday has been a heartbreaking disappointment. It was with great hope that I listened to his careful words, and especially to the fact that he promised to fulfill his Government's previous promises as regards clothing and footwear coupons.

But it looks as if those will only remain "Election" coupons, i.e., more of a stimulant than of a real value.
Perhaps the Minister can help a worried father in the meantime to clothe his children, who have outgrown last year's clothing and are in urgent need of summer garments. As the summer has started earlier this year than usual, those goods must be bought now and not at the beginning of September when the required number of coupons will have been released.

Is any Government body or textile wholesaler prepared to discount now those coupons the Minister has promised us for the end of the season? Or have we to revert, nevertheless, to purchase all those goods in the black market where they might be got right now, naturally at terrible prices? Perhaps it is the Government's wish to send our children to school ragged or bare-footed to prove to our American friends that we need dollars urgently in order to clothe these poor wretches.

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K. GRADWOHL
Haifa, May 16.

HEBREW
At the KADIMA SCHOOL
74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.
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for beginners and advanced will commence shortly.
SMALL GROUPS BEST TEACHERS
Information and registration Sunday, May 20, and Monday, May 21, 9 a.m. — 12 noon, 4 — 8 p.m.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
MERCAZ HAHESHBOOTH
81 ALLENBY ROAD, TEL AVIV
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A ONE YEAR COMMERCE & GENERAL EDUCATION COURSE
For particulars and registration apply at the office between 10 a.m.—1 p.m. or 4—7 p.m.

SHALOM MORN.
And as RVW's plane touched the dewy land of Israel at Lydda airport, a feeling of intoxication assailed him. The land from afar seemed to be shrouded and embraced by the velvety drops of the early morning's dew, which, having dispersed with the sun's rays carelessly suffused over it, bid farewell, having sojourned there overnight. Rip Van Winkle's eyes were moistened by deep emotion: He was back home. We offer a great variety of plots in the centre and outskirts of Nathanya. Today's offer — a 500 sq. m. plot for IL1,500. 14 dunams for industrial purposes in Nathanya. 1 1/2 dunam land in Har Shofar (extension of Herzlia-Pituh) perched on a hill overlooking the sea — IL3 a sq.m. Single plots in Ramat Hasharon, Herzlia and Kiryat Shaul. A semi-detached house for sale in Kiryat Shmuel and one in Bnei Brak. 20 dunams in Pitha-Tivva — IL2,000 a dunam. 2-3-4 roomed flats in Tel Aviv and vicinity.
We want 300-500 square metres in the vicinity of Tel Aviv for industrial purposes; a suite of 7-8 offices in Tel Aviv; 1/2 dunam plot to put up a prefabricated house. Any type of property we have a list of clients. No matter what your worry is, DO come and see us.
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The most striking development in the non-political field is perhaps the new law against theft and robbery. Up to World War II offences against property were dealt with leniently: the average sentence given in such cases was a 3 to 6-month prison term, and even in the most aggravating circumstances, it could not exceed a 5-year prison term. In 1940, according to a new law, a minimum sentence for the theft of state property regardless of the value of the stolen object was fixed at one year in prison.

After World War II, however, a reform apparently became necessary, and a new law, prescribing draconic sentences, came in force. "Theft, misappropriation, embezzlement or any other deprivation of state property is to be punished by a 7 to 10-year term in a labour camp, with or without confiscation of the property of the condemned person." If the offence has been committed repeatedly, or if it has been done in an organized manner (by a gang), or if the value of the stolen property is considerable, a 10 to 12-year sentence will be imposed.

At the same time similar reforms were carried out with regard to the "preservation of private property"; the sentences in such cases are slightly lower: five to six and six to ten years in a labour camp, respectively. Another new law, motivated undoubtedly by events during and after World War II imposes a two to three year sentence on the "illegal reward of orders and medals"

Six special articles in the criminal code deal with the "violation of the instructions of the Church from the State." It is forbidden, for example, to hold religious rites in a state or public building (three months imprisonment or a fine up to 300 rubles), but on the other hand, the prevention of religious ceremonies, "in so far as they do not constitute a violation of public order," is to be punished (up to six months imprisonment). There appears to be at least one case on record, when a "militant atheist" was sentenced for organizing a "hooligan raid" at Easter on a village church at Yaroslavl.

Censor's Responsibility
Article seven states, that everything concerning Soviet economy is a state secret (and this includes finance, commerce, import and export, and every figure on the production of every commodity in the Soviet Union). Article ten deals with geological reserves of the country, while the next paragraph defines every scientific invention and technical improvement of a non-military character as a state secret.

It is not known in what manner this most sweeping law is handled by the Soviet courts: If a scientist, for instance, having made an invention in medicine, he must publish his findings, he must in any case submit his study to the censorship, the "Glavlit." If after that, his book or article is found to contain secret information, it must be asked, whether the responsibility is still his, or whether only the censor will be punished.

Readers' Letters
COUPON DISAPPOINTMENT
To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — Mr. Gert's speech yesterday has been a heartbreaking disappointment. It was with great hope that I listened to his careful words, and especially to the fact that he promised to fulfill his Government's previous promises as regards clothing and footwear coupons.

But it looks as if those will only remain "Election" coupons, i.e., more of a stimulant than of a real value.
Perhaps the Minister can help a worried father in the meantime to clothe his children, who have outgrown last year's clothing and are in urgent need of summer garments. As the summer has started earlier this year than usual, those goods must be bought now and not at the beginning of September when the required number of coupons will have been released.

Is any Government body or textile wholesaler prepared to discount now those coupons the Minister has promised us for the end of the season? Or have we to revert, nevertheless, to purchase all those goods in the black market where they might be got right now, naturally at terrible prices? Perhaps it is the Government's wish to send our children to school ragged or bare-footed to prove to our American friends that we need dollars urgently in order to clothe these poor wretches.

Yours, etc.
K. GRADWOHL
Haifa, May 16.

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SMALL GROUPS BEST TEACHERS
Information and registration Sunday, May 20, and Monday, May 21, 9 a.m. — 12 noon, 4 — 8 p.m.

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MERCAZ HAH

THE AMERICAN SCENE: HEATED HEARINGS AND A HANDSOME SENATOR

Truman Winning Battle of Generals

By Kenneth Harris
WASHINGTON. — The battle of the Generals still dominates the American scene. For three days General MacArthur laid down a heavy barrage of headlines and then General Marshall, Secretary of Defense, answered with the Administration's counterfire. MacArthur's advantage in opening the battle being balanced by Marshall's knowing where MacArthur has located his guns. On the most important part of MacArthur's front General Marshall has badly mauled the line.

General MacArthur's statement that the Joint Chiefs of Staff supported his plan to extend the Korean war to the Chinese mainland, made in his speech to Congress, came as a sudden attack on the American people's confidence

in their Government and had been making good ground ever since. But now the New York "Herald Tribune," leading organ of the Republican Party, says editorially that subsequent testimony before the Senate Committee makes it clear that in making the claim, General MacArthur "misrepresented" and "distorted" the Joint Chiefs' opinion. The guns will roar on for days before Secretary of State Dean Acheson, General Bradley and the three Services Chiefs are called. But in the opinion of your "war" correspondent the most important shot has been fired already.

Paying the Price
Really the important question is not whether President Truman's Administration will come out victorious from this battle but what price is to be paid for the victory.

President Truman remains in office anyway till the end of 1952 and the worst that could happen to him would be Congressional refusal to vote him money in the meantime — unlikely in view of the fact that adoption of the MacArthur policy wholly or in part would mean more, not less, expenditure. A price is already being paid by the American people as General Marshall has pointed out: the Soviet Union is getting a magnificent price into American foreign and military policy and the few deletions of figures and facts from the accounts of the hearings do not conceal from Russian eyes the outline of the American view of the general situation. Marshall also emphasized the bad effects of this kind of public discussion on the morale of the soldiers fighting in Korea. The Administration,

too, is paying a price: though it can knock down promises made by MacArthur it cannot make promises in exchange. It can only say in effect "We think we are doing the right thing." The possibility remains that the Administration, to retain a grip on American public opinion, may adopt some of those MacArthur policies which it thinks the public wants, even though its judgment is against them.

We have seen a great drive in the United Nations to get U.N. sanction for an economic blockade of China. Shall we see the Nationalist troops on Formosa used against China — not necessarily implying an attempt to restore the Chiang Kai-Shek Government? Only a very bold man would commit himself to answer that question now. I can not forget the statement of Senator Paul Douglas, one of the most independent and liberal of Democratic Senators, when asked last autumn if he thought the Chinese on Formosa should be used against the Communist Chinese. His answer in effect was that in a war against aggression America should get and use allies where and when she could.

Hearing Aids
On the last day of General MacArthur's questioning by the Senate Committee I went up to the Senate myself. I've never seen anything like it. The hearings are held in the state caucus room. In secret — and the door is barred by several policemen. Inside stenographers take down the dialogue in relays, each tapping on machines about half the size of a portable typewriter which record soundlessly in shorthand symbols. After taking about five pages from the caucus room, fights his way past the policemen, reporters, and photographers who stand around the doors — waiting for some glimpse of what is going on inside, cut and tip them off what's happening — and goes to the room where stenographers are cut. Meanwhile Admiral Davies, the censor, scans the stenographic and cuts out anything he thinks dangerous to security. (I caught a glimpse of him working the other day, and he looked pretty harassed.) The stuff is then rushed off to a printing machine, and copies, still wet, are thrust into the envelopes each bearing the name of the newspaper or news agency covering the job. An official then hurries with them to the Press room, almost immediately below the secret chamber, where the busiest, sharpest, hottest bunch of shirt-sleeved journalists you ever saw, leap from their typewriters and fall upon him like wolves. For a moment the thudding of the machines, the telephone bells, and the clicking of the typewriters drops to a murmur as their operators hastily read what MacArthur or the Senator has just said. Then they swear back to their seats, and the roar of the news machine breaks out on its next rumble around the world. With this going on every twenty minutes or so for nine hours without a break, and the next day's papers carrying column after column of verbatim reportage, you can understand why American readers had to turn to the short editorial pieces and comments to find what the devil it was all about.

Missionary Moody
Three weeks ago I was standing on the steps of the Senate when I saw a handsome energetic-looking young man — in a neat dark suit and with a smart white collar — talking to a fellow-journalist. I had noticed him before, so when he moved off I asked the journalist what a Senator he was. "He's not a Senator," he said. "He's a journalist."

A few days ago when I stood in the Senate lobby the same man went by. "You know," I said to a friend, "I thought that chap was a Senator." "Well, so he is," said my friend. I was just about

to argue, when it dawned on me that the man in the dark suit was Blair Moody, the "Detroit News" correspondent in Washington who a fortnight ago was appointed by the Governor of Michigan to serve for the remainder of the late Senator Vandenberg's term.

Moody is a remarkable man in many ways. For instance he is the first man who ever descended right down from the Press gallery — in which he served for 18 years — onto the floor of the Senate, and, I'd guess, the youngest and fittest looking man for his age in American politics.

At 49 he looks and sounds about 35, which may be due to the fact that though very fond of company, and a keen dancer, he never takes a drink.

More important Moody is a keen and uncompromising internationalist in the Vandenberg tradition. An admirer of most of Roosevelt's policies, and a friend of his, to get the best picture of him you need only know that Vandenberg and Paul Hoffman, the Marshall Plan chief, formed with him an intimate and influential trio. He travelled with the latter on his latest visits to Europe, and knew it earlier as a war correspondent. Though no rhetorical speaker, he speaks and writes boldly and forcefully. He is far more popular than a man of his liberal views on home and foreign affairs could be expected to be — Hoffman and Vandenberg were Republicans, and he is a Democrat. Those men of both parties who are trying to get the maximum of generosity and sanity into American policy know they have got not just an ally but a hardworking missionary as well.

"Mike" and Michael
Michael Dinal, America's price controller — whose regulations to get meat prices cut and tip them off what's happening — and goes to the room where stenographers are cut. Meanwhile Admiral Davies, the censor, scans the stenographic and cuts out anything he thinks dangerous to security. (I caught a glimpse of him working the other day, and he looked pretty harassed.) The stuff is then rushed off to a printing machine, and copies, still wet, are thrust into the envelopes each bearing the name of the newspaper or news agency covering the job. An official then hurries with them to the Press room, almost immediately below the secret chamber, where the busiest, sharpest, hottest bunch of shirt-sleeved journalists you ever saw, leap from their typewriters and fall upon him like wolves. For a moment the thudding of the machines, the telephone bells, and the clicking of the typewriters drops to a murmur as their operators hastily read what MacArthur or the Senator has just said. Then they swear back to their seats, and the roar of the news machine breaks out on its next rumble around the world. With this going on every twenty minutes or so for nine hours without a break, and the next day's papers carrying column after column of verbatim reportage, you can understand why American readers had to turn to the short editorial pieces and comments to find what the devil it was all about.

When ex-King Michael of Rumania visited the city, fat and friendly, but extremely shrewd, little "Mike" showed him round. The ex-King commented on the number of ordinary citizens who addressed the mayor as "Mike."

"If more people had called you 'Mike,'" said Dinal agreeably, "you'd still be running Rumania."

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By John Sherwood
of the B.B.C. European Service, who toured South East Asia earlier this year.

SAIGON used to be the chief city of French Indo-China. It is now the chief city of Viet-Nam, the biggest of the three associated States of Indo-China, which belong to the French Union. Before I boarded the plane to go there I asked someone what sort of place Saigon was.

"Saigon," he said, "is very French."

It is — I could see that at once. The buildings looked French. The traffic made French noises. And before very long I was sitting in a pavement cafe, just like the ones in France, with the same kind of awnings and the same special kind of tables and chairs. Quite a lot of the people going past outside were French — mostly in service uniforms, though there were plenty of civilians as well. And down at the end of the street, a demonstration was going on, with loudspeakers and red and yellow flags. The Viet-Nam people were celebrating the second anniversary of their independence.

French Union
Just over two years ago an agreement was signed in Paris between the President of the French Republic and the ex-emperor Bao Dai, who is now the head of the Viet-Nam state. This agreement defined the relationship between France on the one hand, and on the other, Viet-Nam. The formula adopted was "independence within the French Union."

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Week-End Wings



Members of the Israel Aero-Club spend their week-ends studying aerobatics and actually flying and soaring. Among them are enthusiasts from the Israel Air Force. Above, one of the club's students is about to enter the cockpit and the instructor shows the machine in flight. The club's airplanes are towed into the air by a "Piper Cub." Photo by Bere.

Yogis Hold Peace Conference

By Philip Singer

NEW DELHI, (ONA). — SOMEHOW you don't expect Saints, Yogis and Sages. Realized Souls and Ascetics. People who have given up the worldly life for other-worldly contemplation in Himalayan caves, to quarrel among themselves like petty politicians and for the same things, too — power and patronage.

Yet that is precisely what is happening among the delegates to the first World Spiritual Peace Parliament being held here on the banks of the holy Jumna River in the capital of India. The conference opened April 28, and its avowed aim is to "establish perpetual world peace."

Although only several hundred of the saffron-robed monks have arrived with only a handful of the famed, militant Nagas as an honor guard, the total figure expected before the conference ends is about 10,000. Delegates from Siam, Ceylon and Iran have already come and representatives from other religious orders, including Catholic and Protestant, are expected. Meanwhile, the bitter, dirty fight for power shaping up among certain groups of the delegates has caused the Hindu conveners of the conference to turn away from their prayers for world peace and start cancaning for control.

Power of the Sadhus
What is at stake is power over an estimated 500 million or more of India, who represent the greatest single influence among constitutionally secular India's 360 million population; and control of fantastic amounts of hitherto unaccounted cash and unsurveyed lands in the hands of religious chiefs of the various orders and sects. One Western-educated Sadhu told me that this tax-free

wealth "amounts to crores and crores. Nobody knows how many." A crore is 10 million (10,000,000). India's total budget for this year is 45 crores.

The split in the conference has been precipitated by a group calling themselves "The Younger Element of Sadhus." A letter of protest has been sent by them to Prime Minister Nehru along with a petition which declared:

"It appears from the attitude adopted by the Heads and top ranks of the Sects that they want safeguards for the privileges and inheritance they possess and do not want any change in the existing order as the changing circumstances demand, whilst the youthful Sadhus advocate a change in accordance with the changing conditions. On account of the formation of the Committee of Elders, the Sadhus who are running the show and several of whom are still in their twenties, a wave of despair is felt by the younger Sadhus of All Creeds and they are shocked."

Registration, Registration
The reason for this unsightly and worldly activity is that this conference of India's holy men not only is committed to saving the world from the horrors of World War III but also seeks to establish some form of control over the holy man's movements.

This control, as envisioned by Swami Homless Bliss, a member of the executive of the conference, would take two forms: first, every Sadhu would have to be properly registered and licensed; second, the Sadhus would be subject to higher authority and discipline. Swami Immovable Bliss, colleague and co-executive member with Homless Bliss, endorses this idea and adds that

there is no reason why the Sadhus should not become as potent a world force as the Catholic Church; and if not a world force, then certainly a purposeful power to be reckoned with in India. Immovable Bliss has just returned from a 2,000-mile walking tour of India and what impressed him most, he said, was that "every village I passed through has at least one Sadhu living in it. And the village people do everything they think the Sadhu tells them to. They think the holy man is God reincarnated."

Up to now, the holy men have been a law unto themselves, wandering and begging where and as they please. When it is remembered that more than 90 per cent of the people are to be found in the 700,000 villages of India, you can get an idea what a Hindu Central Ecclesiastical Authority demanding the obedience of the Sadhus, could mean in India.

Some of the holy men, who live a life of poverty and chastity, have also been impressed by the voluntary donations that have been pouring into the holy coffers at the conference grounds. More than 20,000 rupees, or about \$4,000, has already been collected.

So while the sacred yagna, or sacrificial fire for peace, is burning hot and brightly on the grain and other food offerings of the faithful, other monks are busy collecting signatures and support for their more secular interests.

French Union. And as we sat in the cafe, the anniversary of that independence was being celebrated by the Viet-Nam people.

By their agreement with Bao Dai the French have undertaken to let the Viet-Nam people run their own affairs. But they cannot abandon the new Viet-Nam state to the mercy of the resistance armies of Ho Chi Minh. That would mean handing over Viet-Nam tied and bound as a satellite of the Communist bloc. Bao Dai's new Viet-Nam army has fought well in the recent battles, but it is still far too small to defend the country alone. So the French have to fight a war, and under General Lattre De Tassigny they are fighting it very successfully. But while they are fighting they must have good government in the rear area. This means that the Bao Dai regime cannot be allowed to make its own muddles and mistakes. It must be guided through its early troubles by the French. For that very reason, many Viet-Nam people say that the French are the real masters, and that the French will never go.

Two Choices
Many Viet-Nam people believe that they have only two choices: French domination or the Viet-Minh, the Communist-run resistance movement. In their despair they turn their backs on politics altogether, and withdraw into a kind of hopeless perplexity. I met one typical young man who was trying to solve a personal problem. Should he join the Civil Service of the Bao Dai Government, or should he accept a job with an American information office? And what was he to say if he was approached, as he daily expected to be, by an underground recruiting agent of the Viet-Minh? As he could not decide, someone offered him a neutral job — one in which he could stay sitting safely on the political fence. For a moment he looked doubtful, and then he uttered a heartfelt cry: "If only everyone would leave me alone."

This mood among the Viet-Nam people is one of the reasons why the Bao Dai Government has made a rather slow start. But it is faced by other difficulties. For one thing, there have been no elections, because the country is still too disturbed. So there is no parliament. When there is a cabinet crisis, the solution is a matter for competing personalities and pressure groups behind the scenes. The Defence and Finance Ministries are key posts for the prosecution of the war, and the French have an obvious right to insist that they be filled by competent people. Moreover, there are many cross-currents among the Viet-Nam people themselves, of which the most important is a regional rivalry between South and North.

Divided Country
This is a matter of simple geography. Viet-Nam runs from North to South along the shores of the South China Sea. And it is shaped rather like an old-fashioned hour-glass. The waist of the hour-glass is a long, narrow strip of rugged and thinly-populated country, over 500 km long and places less than 100 km wide. And at either end of this thin coastal strip Viet-Nam swells out into two great rice-growing river deltas, the Tonkin Delta in the North and the Cochinchina Delta in the South. These two thickly-populated areas are politically and economically the most important parts of Viet-Nam and they are nearly 1,000 km (625 miles) apart.

Between them there are many differences of temperament and outlook. The Tonkin Delta has always been poor, and its people are rugged northerners. Cochinchina is rich, and its softer, more southern climate has produced a more easy-going race of people. Until Viet-Nam became a state, Tonkin and Cochinchina had never formed part of the same political and administrative unit. Saigon, the seat of government, is in Cochinchina, and in the Cabinet Cochinchina influence predominates heavily. Therefore, Tonkin has a grievance, and that fact confronts the Bao Dai Government with yet another problem.

Bao Unimpressive
Bao Dai and his Ministers have done very little to impress themselves on the public imagination and win public support. A very subtle neutral observer summed it up for me in a sentence when he said: "You cannot expect a country this size to produce

only but only prim legal agreements telling the Viet-Nam people in great detail what they may or may not do. And they will maintain that the latest grant of 'independence' within the French Union is just another set of agreements, perhaps a little better than the last lot, but not much."

Intellectual Split
To judge from reports filtering through from Viet-Minh territory, the non-Communist intellectuals who went over to Ho Chi-Minh are not very much better off. They found that there was no responsible work for them to do — the real power was concentrated in the hands of a small Communist group at the top. They became disillusioned. According to messages received by their friends in the French-controlled cities, some of them would like to get away, but cannot — they are too closely watched by the Communist cadres. Others stay where they are, in a state of baffled apathy, and take no part in politics. Their mood is very similar to that of the Viet-Nam intellectuals who are living on the French side.

This fact is surely the key to the whole situation. Viet-Nam's nationalist intelligentsia is split. Half of it is the unwilling prisoner of a Communist ideology in which it does not believe. The other half has opportunities which it is not taking, partly because it is too weak, and partly because of its own state of mind. United behind a truly democratic regime, the nationalist intelligentsia could save Viet-Nam.

Cominform Programme
Uniting it will not be easy, but one recent development will help. During March, a change came over the propaganda output of the Viet-Minh. It no longer claims that the movement is a broad-based national liberation movement appealing to all classes and all creeds. Instead, it is publicizing a political programme which is unmistakably Cominform. From now on, anyone who chooses Ho Chi-Minh will know that he is choosing Stalinist Communism.

But the Nationalists must also be persuaded of where the true road to independence lies. And here great demands are going to be made on the wisdom and imagination of the French. To some extent their hands are tied by the military situation. They have to provide the military shield behind which political solutions can be worked out. The South — Cochinchina — is well behind this shield. Much remains to be done to restore public order there. But in the foreseeable future, it may become possible for the French to hand over the defence and policing of Cochinchina to Bao Dai's new Viet-Nam army. And then would come the opportunity for a gesture of real generosity, which would convince the Viet-Nam people that France intends to keep her word. She could withdraw altogether from Cochinchina, and concentrate her forces and her administrative headquarters in the North.

If that were done, the whole position in Indo-China would be transformed at one stroke. Nationalist feeling would find a focus, and an outlet for its enthusiasm. In Cochinchina at least there would be an end of the constant day-to-day frictions between occupiers and occupied. And Ho Chi-Minh could no longer claim to be fighting to rid his country of a foreign power.

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FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

MAY 20 — MAY 28, 1954	
DATE	AIRLINE
Sunday May 20	S.A.A. L.A.L. P.A.L. H.E.L.L.A.S. E.L.A.L.
Monday May 21	CYPRUS AIRWAYS E.L.A.L. S.A.S.
Tuesday May 22	R.O.A.C. A.B. FRANCE S.A.A. K.L.M. T.W.A. E.L.A.L. S.A.B.E.N.A. R.O.A.C.
Wednesday May 23	S.A.S. P.A.L. SWISS AIR E.L.A.L. K.L.M.
Thursday May 24	S.A.S. T.W.A. R.O.A.C. E.L.A.L.
Friday May 25	CYPRUS AIRWAYS E.L.A.L. S.A.S. K.L.M.
Saturday May 26	S.A.A. Nairobi, Johannesburg
Wednesday May 27	CYPRUS AIRWAYS Nicosia

DEPARTURES OF PLANES FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FROM HAIFA PORT

S.S. "PHILIPPO GRIMANT" sailing May 20 to Larissa.
S.S. "NEGRAN" sailing May 21 to Limassol, Naples, Valletta.
S.S. "REDMAN" sailing May 24 to Genoa, Marseille.
(The above is subject to alterations without notice.)
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AMATEUR RADIO INVENTS NEW LANGUAGE Israel's 'Hams' Span World

By Victor Perry

ISRAEL'S "Hams" were particularly proud this week, as one of their number won an international championship. "Ham" is the popular name given to over half a million persons in the world who operate amateur radio stations. The name, it appears, derives from the word "amateur" and the slang meaning of "ham" (second rate).

Israel's world champion is Mr. Shimon Monastirsky, 40, the chief radio engineer at Lydda airport, and also president of the Israel Amateur Radio Club. He received notification last week via radio that he had been placed first in a contest held several months ago to determine who could make the greatest number of contacts within a 24-hour period. Those who are familiar with the enthusiasm of a Ham will understand why thousands of persons throughout the world would like to try for 48 consecutive hours to try for the honour.

New Language

These are the enthusiasts who can be heard chattering the air waves with such jargon as: TX (transmit), RX (receive), QSO (transmission), OM (old man) or OT (old time), hope to CUAGN (see you again), 73 (best wishes), 55 (and 58 love and kisses), YL according to the amateur code, refers to "young lady" while "wife" is known as XLV (ex young lady). Transmission may be either by Morse code or by voice.

Amateur radio, whose stated aim is to "cement world friendship and develop the field of radio," has also been used to play chess, teach Hebrew to Sweden, and inform a married Ham that her husband was waiting outside the house to get in. The latter feat, according to the popular version, was accomplished by the husband who had a neighbour Ham signal his wife via a different circuit.

In Israel, despite material shortages and lack of government aid, amateur radio has grown tremendously from the Mandatory days when five stations operated in defiance of the government prohibition. Now, almost all of the 200 members of the Amateur Radio Club possess short wave receiving sets, while a hundred or more own transmitters as well.

It took a year of negotiations with the government and security authorities before amateur radio was permitted in Israel. Last July, Mr. Harry Orrin, a radio technician from South Africa, was granted the first amateur permit. His call sign is 4X4CW. All Israel calls start with 4X, and his radio nickname is "Orrin". He has made contact with 62 countries stretching from Newfoundland to New Zealand, having received over 400 QSL (confirmation) cards from those contacted. Several of these cards, which generally carry a design or picture on the front and a form for technical information on the back, are of particular interest. Many of the cards from the Eastern European countries carry such inscriptions as: "We shall consider as a war criminal the government which first uses the atomic weapon." "The Fascist (sic) destroy Hungary, we rebuked."

Propaganda Out

Propaganda of any sort is frowned upon with the admonition that "politics and amateur radio don't talk." The largest number of Hams are

believed to be in the U.S. and Russia; over 100,000 in each country. In the Soviet Union the government supports numerous radio clubs where the members alternate on using a limited number of sets. Each member, however, has his own call sign and QSL card. A large number of "Orrin's" contacts in Russia are Jewish. One card is signed "Sholom".

Appeal from Greenland

Mr. Monastirsky has over 20 years of amateur radio experience to his credit, beginning in Riga, Latvia. As president of the Israel Amateur Radio Club, he receives a daily average of 100 confirmation cards from all over the world on behalf of the club members. His most unusual experience to date occurred about a year ago when he opened his receiver and heard a fellow in Greenland calling for aid. The caller was announcing that he had been snowed out for four months and was just getting his transmitter in working order again. At the broadcaster's request, "Sam" informed the man's wife in Denmark, through a Ham in that country, that her husband was safe and well. A week later he received a letter of thanks from her. Monastirsky tells of another instance in Tel Aviv several months ago, when a local Ham contacted South Africa on behalf of a desperate father who needed a certain type of penicillin for

his sick son. The medicine was flown here two days later.

'Unreasonable' Restrictions

The average expenditure for a Ham station and accessories is about \$1,500. This should indicate the great amount of deprivation most Israel enthusiasts must undergo. They receive no government aid as in most other countries. The amateur radio men complain, in addition, that the government has imposed several "unreasonable and illogical" restrictions upon them. These include a ban against communicating with amateurs in the Arab States, and against the use of the sets for third party conversations. In addition, power output is limited to 40 watts. Since Arabs and all others can listen in to any voice or code conversation, this prohibition is of no effect, the Hams insist. Third party conversations, which would hardly affect the telephone business here, are permitted by most other countries, which also do not limit the man's wife in Denmark, through a Ham in that country, that her husband was safe and well. A week later he received a letter of thanks from her. Monastirsky tells of another instance in Tel Aviv several months ago, when a local Ham contacted South Africa on behalf of a desperate father who needed a certain type of penicillin for

his sick son. The medicine was flown here two days later.

Despite all difficulties, Israel's amateur radio has managed to keep abreast of the latest advances in radio communication. There is one notable exception—television. Most Israel Hams would like to try to help their friends for a third party conversation on television, when the time comes.

CINEMA NOTES

Rome's Film Industry

ROME (ONA).—Across the road from the film studios of Cinecittà where they hope someday to win fame, 30 aspiring actresses, actors, directors, stage designers and cameramen attend daily classes at the Centro Sperimentale Cinematografico, the world's only complete motion-picture university.

The Centre is divided into four sections: acting, directing, settings and costumes, and "optics" which includes such technical departments as photography, lighting, montage and sound recording. The faculty is composed of professionals in the various fields and is supplemented by "visiting professors" like directors Roberto Rossellini and De Sica, and actresses Ingrid Bergman and Anna Magnani who periodically sit in on lectures and participate in the videotory film.

Subsidized by the Government, the Centro each year accepts up to 15 candidates for each section. In addition, a number of others generally non-Italians are permitted to sit in on lectures and participate in the videotory film. Started in 1936 by Mussolini to provide talent for the Fascist propaganda films which the Duce hoped to distribute worldwide, the Centro has grown from a small one-room cellar studio where as many as three movies were produced simultaneously, to an imposing California-style campus with landscaped gardens, sunny classrooms, a gymnasium, a miniature theatre and the latest American cameras and projection and recording equipment.

Among the better known alumni of the school are Alida Valli, who graduated in the first class, and Pietro Germi,

who directed the well-known "Bitter Rice".

In Italian and post-war bloom of Italian movies, the school found itself unable to keep pace with film production. Operating on a shoe-lace—usually a borrowed shoe-lace, at that—producers and directors multiplied alarmingly. The Italian countryside and city streets began literally to crawl with movie-making teams. Most of the "actors" in these films were non-professionals, people who either lived on the "set" or just happened to be passing by. In many cases the results were amazingly good.

Most serious of the students are the fledgling directors (there are seven this year, average age 25) who in enthusiasm and plans for the future more than make up for their lack of experience. "Ever since Rossellini filmed 'Open City' under the Germans' noses with a little hand-cranked camera, nothing is impossible for us," explained 22-year-old Renzo Lattici. "We probably couldn't get jobs in Hollywood, but we don't want to make their kind of films."

Good Investment

Lattici and his classmates seem to thrive on a 24-hour diet of shop and talk. Long after class hours they gather in the school canteen and discuss intensely such matters as camera angles, cross cutting, fade-out, and back-lighting. During the first six months of the course, which are devoted exclusively to theory, they all get to get behind a camera. To the Italian Government, the Centro represents an investment in the future. Italian films since the war have achieved an unexpected popularity abroad and simultaneously brought "hard" currency into the Treasury. Also, in a less concrete way, they have done much to restore Italian prestige, just about non-existent at the war's end.

MARK STRANGE

'PRICE OF PEACE' RADIO SERIES TROOPS FOR U.N.

Ambassador Warren R. Austin, Permanent Representative of the United States, delivers the fifth address in the "Price of Peace" Series.

These addresses are being translated into the twenty-eight languages used by the United Nations Radio for worldwide press distribution.

By Warren R. Austin

SOMETHING like a hundred and seventy-five years ago, Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of the United States, said to his colleagues in the Revolution against England: "Unless we all hang together, we must assuredly fall separately."

A little more than three weeks ago, President Truman said: "The best way to meet the threat of aggression is for the peace-loving nations to act together. If they don't act together, they are likely to be picked off one by one."

The separate states who fought to become united as a nation proved the point. The countries that are now supporting the United Nations effort in Korea are making that point again. The blessings of liberty are gained only by the utmost vigilance and will. Mr. Austin

to sacrifice. Security against disorder, crime, and violence requires constant, persistent, unflinching readiness for defence and retaliation.

The imperative requirements for peace involve preparedness for war. Nothing less than the utmost strength, unity and co-operation can save us. Peace bought by surrender is a peace that is a snare and a delusion. Moreover, it can be but temporary. It is peace with liberty that is worthy of the sacrifices that men have made and are now making for it.

Contributing Men

We must be in fact, as well as in appearance, so united that an aggressor will pause and reconsider attempts at conquest by force or threat of force. If such a unity had existed in the first half of this century, we would have spared much Imperialistic schemes for conquest are not put into operation unless there is apparent weakness encouraging blithering, or other similar blunders.

Fifteen countries, one-quarter of the membership, have contributed forces to back up the principle that any nation, great or small, has a right to be free and independent.

More than fifty countries have given moral or material support to the United Nations action in defence of Korea. By neither moral condemnation nor material support to aggression, we are able to secure the victim can in themselves deter aggression.

The policy of the United Nations as stated November 2, 1950, in the resolution entitled "Peace Through Deeds" declared: "The General Assembly determines that for the realization of lasting peace and security, it is indispensable that prompt united action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises. This resolution was carried by a vote of forty-seven years against five days.

The United Nations must be ready to contribute forces to stop aggression anywhere. By another resolution, called *Uniting for Peace*, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that each member state "maintain within its armed forces elements so trained, organized and equipped that they could promptly be made available, in accordance with its constitutional processes, for service as a United Nations unit or unit, upon recommendation by the Security Council or General Assembly."

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 67 M. HAIFA: 30 M. TEL AVIV: 63.3, 63.1 & 63.2 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow's), 12:50 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m. English: 2 a.m., 10:15 p.m., Arabic Programme (in Hebrew): 8:00 a.m., 2:15 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

TODAY

6:30 a.m. Service, 6:35 Exercises, 6:45 Musical Clock (R) 7:15 Melodica, 7:45 Oriental Music: R. Amar, 8:30 Close Down.

10:00 a.m. Morning Concert (R), 10:30 Music from the Movies (R), 10:45 Music (R), 11:00 Ballet Music (R), 11:15 Corralles, Shabbat, 11:30 News, 12:00 p.m. Programme for Hospitals, 12:30 Break for Music (R), 12:50 Agricultural News, 1:00 Soldiers' Programme, 1:15 Message from Immigrants.

4:00 p.m. Programme for Yemina, 4:30 Classical Request Programme, 4:45 Corralles, Shabbat, 5:15 The Political Scene, 5:30 Children's Hour, 5:45 Light Music (R), 6:00 p.m. Concert, 6:15 "A Nation United", 6:30 Bible Reading, 6:40 Commentaries, 6:45 Corralles, Shabbat, 7:00 Friday Night Concert, 7:15 Divertimento, 7:30 Music from the Movies (R), 7:45 Music (R), 8:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 8:15 Music (R), 8:30 Corralles, Shabbat, 8:45 Music (R), 9:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 9:15 Music (R), 9:30 Corralles, Shabbat, 9:45 Music (R), 10:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 10:15 Music (R), 10:30 Corralles, Shabbat, 10:45 Music (R), 11:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 11:15 Music (R), 11:30 Corralles, Shabbat, 11:45 Music (R), 12:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 12:15 Music (R), 12:30 Corralles, Shabbat, 12:45 Music (R), 1:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 1:15 Music (R), 1:30 Corralles, Shabbat, 1:45 Music (R), 2:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 2:15 Music (R), 2:30 Corralles, Shabbat, 2:45 Music (R), 3:00 Corralles, Shabbat, 3:15 Music (R), 3:30 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Pointed Queries

By Antonia Selas

"DEAR," said Mrs. Aleph to her husband one evening. "I need some money—quite a bit in fact."

"What?" said Mr. Aleph, startled. "What on earth for?" "Because the things that are cheap in money are high in points and the expensive things take far fewer points."

"My dear girl," said Mr. Aleph, "that's obviously ridiculous. It's simply a question of foreign currency as I've explained before. Good quality wool, for example, takes more currency, so it's naturally not only higher in price, but in points. And so it goes all down the line."

"But it doesn't," cried Mr. Aleph. "A cheap cotton blouse—dress—one that looks as though it were made of flour-sacking and only costs IL1.700 is twenty-nine points, while a nice rayon dress, costing anywhere from IL6 to IL16 takes only 10 points. Just go look in the shop windows and see for yourself! And a pure silk blouse for IL9.000 is without points."

"Well, there must be some good reason," said Mr. Aleph vaguely.

"I'm not interested in the reason right now, I'm interested in the fact," said Mrs. Aleph firmly, "which means I need quite a bit more money than I did last summer. Furthermore," she said firmly, "I need more money to run the house."

Mr. Aleph exploded. "For the love of Heaven, why?" "Now, now, dear," said Mrs. Aleph soothingly. "It's the soap, for one thing..."

"I thought there wasn't any..." "That's just it. There isn't any, and there isn't any detergent, and all I got was some pure washing soda from the grocery, so I have to use shaving soap for the big wash and it's terribly expensive."

"Shaving soap?" Mr. Aleph fairly screamed. "Are you mad? Do you know what it costs...?" He paused and then asked in a dangerously quiet voice. "Tell me, how much do you use for a big wash?"

Cool Cottage Cheese

By Molly Bar-David

SUMMER is here and with it comes the desire for cool light dishes. Cottage cheese is the ideal protein for this season: it is both satisfying and pleasant in the heat. And the variety of ways in which it can be served add to its attraction.

The Poles press their cottage cheese with salt, white pepper and caraway seeds. They all the cheese into a muslin bag and let it hang in the open air for a few days. It is then unmoiled and served with sour cream (lebensin in Israel, of course) along with a lovely salad of cucumbers and green onions. The caraway perks up the cheese to make a fine savoury.

Now with apricots on the market, I want to tell you of cheese and apricots for dessert. Beat up the cheese with the top of the milk and add a pinch of salt. Use a rotary egg beater so that your cheese will be light and fluffy. Beat in a little sugar and a nip of vanilla. Serve garnished with apricot slices, on a bed of lettuce.

Peppers are already appearing in the Sharon and the Jordan Valley. I know of no nicer salad than pepper "boats" filled with seasoned cottage cheese and topped with lebensin. The same good thing, in another flavour, results from filling tomatoes with cottage cheese. You can vary these fillings by colouring them—green by minced parsley and onion tops—yellow with a bit of curry—red with grated pimento or paprika, and so forth.

For a party, season the cheese with salt, sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Form into balls, roll in finely chopped almonds (you need only a very few). A tiny mint or parsley leaf on each ball looks attractive.

With cakes such a problem. The idea of serving hot cheese butter at tea should appeal to the hostess who isn't afraid of a bit of work.

The knishes are delicious cold too!

Sweet Cheese Knishes
1 pkg. granulated yeast,
2 cups warm water, 2 tbsps.
sugar, 1 tsp. salt, 2 eggs (1
dried), 4 tbsps. melted butter,
3 cups flour.

Filling
1 pkg. fat cottage cheese,
2 eggs (optional), 1 tsp. salt,
1 cup sugar, 3 cup dry bread-
crumbs, grated rind of 1 le-
mon, 1 tbsps. lemon juice.

Let yeast granules stand in warm water a few minutes before adding the other ingredients in the order listed, stirring until thick enough to form a ball of dough. Add additional flour if necessary. Allow to rise in bowl covered with a towel. At room tem-

"Five or six sticks, but it's really not nearly enough. Don't forget, that's for two weeks' wash—several gallons of water. I use Textile Shampoo for the dishes, too," she said boldly, "and maybe you think that doesn't cost something. And of course, we're using shaving soap for bathing."

Mr. Aleph moaned.

"I get one bottle a week—if I'm lucky—of detergent which I save for the bath. I have a bar of soap since the end of November. What do you think I've been doing? It's no more expensive to use shaving soap than to send the clothes to the laundry—especially since we live so far from the village. I'd have to take a taxi both ways to transport the wash. I have to buy a bread-box, too," she said determinedly. "Last year they cost 650 pruta; now they are IL2.590. I paid a pound for a sack to wash the floor with."

"You mean to say you're using scarce valuable sack for a floor cloth?"

"What else can I do? You can't get a floor cloth for love or money."

"Well, all I can say is, there goes the winter coat you've needed for three years!"

Special Skin Care

By Margaret Frank

What is the cause of those little broken red veins on the cheeks?

They are a sign that a sensitive skin has been subjected to more strain than it can comfortably stand. Sudden ex-

This last article by the late Mrs. Frank, who died suddenly on Wednesday, was already in type at the time of her death. She had a wide circle of followers of her beauty hints which appeared regularly on this page for the past two years.

tremes of temperature can cause these "People working outdoors, in the field or motor-ing or gardening, are mostly troubled by them."

Is there any cure for them? Little broken veins can be cured by using a special elec-

tric needle run just over the surface of the skin. But if you have a tendency to this trouble, you will be wise to protect yourself from the rigours of the sun's rays. Wear a wide-brimmed straw hat, but if you hate hats, wear at least a scarf or a red-brown veil. Use a sun filter cream.

How can I disguise these little broken veins with make-up?

This depends very largely on where they are placed. If they are just over the cheek bones, as they usually are, they can be made to show less by skilful blending of a very little rouge. On the nose or the inner cheeks, where you would not normally apply rouge, they are best disguised with a fair-ly heavy powder cream or powder cake. Apply with a light touch as any undue stretching or rubbing can easily cause the trouble to spread.

There's a Russian cheese dish called Pashka, probably because you have to mess a bit to make it—but the results are well worth it and you'll be glad to have this in your ice box. If you are lucky enough to have a few raisins sent by Cousin Kate from Kansas City, by all means add them. If not, try a little of our sugared orange peel, which is also very nice in this dish. The recipe calls for 3 cup of chopped almonds, but if you live on a budget bring this amount down to what you can afford.

Pashka
1 pkg. fat cottage cheese,
1 cup lebensin, 1 cup of butter, or less, 1 cup sugar, or less,
1 egg, 1 cup chopped al-
monds, or less, 3 cup chopped
peel or dried fruit, or less
(optional).

Force cottage cheese through strainer. Mix with butter and lebensin. Add sugar, egg, almonds and chopped fruit and beat until smooth. Place napkin in wooden mould, pour in mixture, fold napkin over top, and put under press for 24 hours. If you have no wooden mould, mixture can be tied in

napkin and hung for 24 hours. Unmould. Serve cold.

Cottage Cheese Souffle
This dish generously serves six, so don't let the three or four eggs frighten you.

1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar,
4 eggs, separated, 1 kilo cot-
tage cheese, sieved, chopped
peel or raisins, 1 tsp. lemon
juice, 1 cup lebensin.

Cream butter, add sugar and egg yolks. Stir in sieved cottage cheese, fruit, lemon juice and lebensin. Fold in beaten egg whites and turn into a buttered casserole set in hot water. Bake uncovered for one hour and serve at once.

Cheese Rice Loaf
2 fresh or dried eggs, 1 cup
cooked rice, 1 cup grated yel-
low cheese, 1 cup cottage
cheese, salt and pepper, 1
tbsp. butter, 1 tbsps. minced
onion, 2 tbsps. matzo crumbs,
tomato sauce.

Beat eggs, add both cheeses and blend well. Add season-
ings and onion browned in
butter. Turn into a greased
loaf pan and bake for about
1 hour. Top with buttered
crumbs, return to brown
lightly under broiler flame
and serve with tomato sauce.
You can use just one kind
of cheese in this recipe if you
prefer.

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Thirty Wandering Children

THIRTY upset and potentially classroomless sixth-grade schoolchildren are to be seen in the modern schoolhouse which stands in an olive grove near the Jerusalem Railway station. The children are pupils at the Bet Hakelem, one-time preparatory school for the Bet Hakelem Secondary School which came under the aegis of the Municipality two years ago with the introduction of compulsory education. It was transferred to its present quarters two years ago from an unsatisfactory and dilapidated building in Talbich. Its present quarters were a godsend: It is a modern, airy structure built by the Mandatory in 1935 to serve as an Arab Boys' school, and turned over to the Jerusalem Municipality two years ago.

At the time it was transferred to the Municipality, the former Minister of Education leased the upper floor to the Education Department at the Hebrew University and the lower floor to the Bet Hakelem Secondary School. At that time, before the flow of immigrants and Government officials into Jerusalem, the single floor seemed sufficient for the Bet Hakelem, which, linked with classrooms taught by over-burdened teachers.

The situation would seem less avoidable if the building were fully occupied. The Hebrew University, which is now leading a haggard existence in its quarters for a limited number of hours a week. It is not only the present sixth-grade which suffers. It is not only the parents who are concerned because they will have to pay high rates at a second-grade school although their children are entitled to eight years of free elementary education.

Bet Hakelem and the parents of young children in the neighbourhood suffer because, for lack of room, the school is unable to open urgently needed parallel first, second and third grade classes.

H. R.

By JERUSALEMITE

Now that the school has grown and the congestion in the city's secondary schools increased, the children and their parents are faced by a dilemma: Bet Hakelem has no room for them since they complete the sixth grade, and the other schools in the city—the secondary institutions—have little room for them. In addition, whereas the Bet Hakelem is a municipal school, the secondary schools charge anything from IL65 to IL85 a year in tuition. Also, the children who have formed a closely-knit unit during their years together, are reluctant to split up. They do not want to be unwelcome scholars in other overcrowded

BRIDGE

DOUBLE-CROSSED
S. 10874
H. K. 2
D. K. 794
C. 64
S. 39622
H. 7632
D. 7632
C. 9872
S. 10874
H. K. 2
D. K. 794
C. 64
S. 39622
H. 7632
D. 7632
C. 9872
S. 10874
H. K. 2
D. K. 794
C. 64
S. 39622
H. 7632
D. 7632
C. 9872

The above beautiful hand is reproduced with the kind permission of The Bridge World.

North-South were vulnerable, and the bidding was—

West North East South
— IC DB
2C 3C — 3H
— 4H DB —

For reasons best known to himself East, a known psychic bidder, elected to open with one club, and as his opponents wound up with four hearts he was happy to drop the hammer.

West opened with the nine of clubs, and declarer allowed East's knave to hold. East immediately responded with the ace and another heart. After a successful defense in spades the ace dropped East's king. The

Now declarer called for dummy's eight of spades, and East did some thinking. If he let go a diamond, South would ruff, enter dummy with the diamond king, and spike him with another spade. East therefore dutifully went up with the eight of trumps.

But South had his measure: he underuffed with the five! Poor East was now definitely couped; nothing he could return would possibly prevent declarer from taking the remaining four tricks.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: — 1. Possibly rob a bank (4). 4. It's gone up (4). 6. Bad fish (3). 10. An unusual state to be in (4). 13. Ned tries to be the owner (4). 14. Single man? (4). 15. Slaughter (4). 17. Slaughter (4). 18. Slaughter (4). 19. Slaughter (4). 20. Slaughter (4). 21. Slaughter (4). 22. Slaughter (4). 23. Slaughter (4). 24. Slaughter (4). 25. Slaughter (4). 26. Slaughter (4). 27. Slaughter (4). 28. Slaughter (4). 29. Slaughter (4). 30. Slaughter (4). 31. Slaughter (4). 32. Slaughter (4). 33. Slaughter (4). 34. Slaughter (4). 35. Slaughter (4). 36. Slaughter (4). 37. Slaughter (4). 38. Slaughter (4). 39. Slaughter (4). 40. Slaughter (4). 41. Slaughter (4). 42. Slaughter (4). 43. Slaughter (4). 44. Slaughter (4). 45. Slaughter (4). 46. Slaughter (4). 47. Slaughter (4). 48. Slaughter (4). 49. Slaughter (4). 50. Slaughter (4). 51. Slaughter (4). 52. Slaughter (4). 53. Slaughter (4). 54. Slaughter (4). 55. Slaughter (4). 56. Slaughter (4). 57. Slaughter (4). 58. Slaughter (4). 59. 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THE CHILDREN'S WORLD

By Olivia Manning

When our grandparents were young, there existed perhaps a dozen books that had been written especially for children; our parents were born to a slightly improved literary world while by the time we had learnt to read there were not only unlimited books of all sorts—fairy stories, adventure stories and school stories—but a good many children's periodicals. Today the number is very high and books are written not only for children but for children of a certain age. Time was when the young child could pass from his A.B.C. and First Reader only to the wonders of Grimm's Fairy Tales. Now the book-buying parent can glance inside the jacket, and he will discover for which age-group a book is most suitable. Not only are books more plentiful and graded in this satisfactory way but they are better produced and written with the children's imaginations in mind.

From Gloom to Ecstasy
In the old days, a book like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was regarded as an ideal work with which to stir childhood's budding susceptibilities and increase the general gloom of being a dutiful, well-behaved Victorian child. It was not unusual for a book to end with the death of its young hero or heroine, always a saintly child whose elevated death-bed sentiments comforted his weeping parents. You could seldom gather from a modern children's book that death existed at all. Whether or not it is best to prepare the young for the grim realities of later life, or to let them enjoy as long as they may the illusions of youth, must be decided by each generation. There is no doubt that the present one believes in a fair measure of 'ecstasy'.

A New Queen Esther
Among the very recent books designed for children there are, as well as the usual works of entertainment, several that will give with the jam a little powder of easy instruction. One of these should please Israel children is *Esther*, by Norah Loftis (Michael Joseph, 8/6), which tells extremely well the Biblical story of the poor girl who became a queen. Miss Loftis is well known as a writer of adult books and she brings to *Esther* all her usual skill and care.

Most younger children love fairy stories, and for a birthday present it would be hard to lose *Rings of Magic*, by M. J. McKelvey, a translation of the well-known *D'Aulroy* stories here collected under the title *The Ring in the Forest* (D'Aulroy, 8/6). An ex-

cellent new story for animal-lovers and all properly brought up children are that, *A Stable for Bill*, by Ruby Ferguson (Hodder & Stoughton, 7/6), a story which will especially appeal itself to pony lovers. For young children, who can put up with a great deal of amusing nonsense, there is *The Goose-plums by the Sea* by Frances Dale (Hodder & Stoughton, 7/6).

Fun and Adventure
Boys are usually well catered for in the book world, and a promising new series starts with *Aloysius Lee Loose* by 'Klaxxon' (Collins, 8/6). Aloysius being a young schoolboy of the famous 'William' type whose scrapes provide present fun and promise more for the future. Another good boy's book is *Where the White Sambar Roams* by Richard Spittell (Hodder & Stoughton, 10/6), a fine tale of adventure on the high seas followed by further half-raising incidents in a jungle, while *Pandora of Parrham Royal* by Violet Needham (Collins, 8/6) is an ideal gift for intelligent boys or girls, being both entertaining and educational. The same can be said of C.D. Dimdale's excellent nature notebook *Come Out of Doors* (Hutchinson 10/6) and a new number of the Great Musicians Series *The Young Brahms* by Sybil Deucher (Faber, 10/6).

Passing from books for children to books about children, a rather startling new novel has appeared, written by Theodor Keogh, a descendant of Theodore Roosevelt, called *Meag* (Peter Davies, 8/6). It tells the story of a schoolgirl of wealthy parentage who, at the age of twelve, has already acquired the knack of living a double life. When she is not attending her prim, expensive school or safe in the bosom of her family, she runs wild with a gang of Dead End kids and not only gets herself raped by one of them but becomes involved with all sorts of perversities, prostitutes and pimps. A lot of this seems deliberately designed to shock but Mrs. Keogh tells her story well and may do better things with subtler tactics.

The Child's Viewpoint
Very much more mature and profound are the numerous stories about children, both white and brown, which are included in Doris Lessing's collection *This was the Old Child's Country*. Miss Lessing knows her area of Africa well and she draws her native characters with deep understanding. Another good story of childhood is *Tavidi* without Jonathan, by M. Janet Becker (Hodder & Stoughton, 8/6), which centres round an old Suffolk mill.

THE BOOK OF PROVERBS

PROVERBS WITH COMMENTARY by Julius H. Greenstone. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, pp. 396 \$3.50.

The publication of new translations and commentaries of the Bible usually indicates a revival or at least intensification, of religious feeling or scientific interest. It is a most welcome sign of this trend that the untiring Jewish Publication Society of America is bringing out a new English edition of the whole Old Testament. The book under review, the fourth of the series, is written by Dr. Julius H. Greenstone, who has already contributed the Book of Numbers.

As this reviewer has adopted the Yemenite custom of reading with his family the Book of Proverbs between Passover and Pentecost, a custom, by the way, referred to in the volume under review as having been "in vogue in some localities during the Middle Ages," he had ample opportunity to make use of Mr. Greenstone's book these days and found it very useful. The commentary is lucid and sober and follows a happy middle way between a scientific exposition and a guide for the layman. The introduction has a reference to Professor Tur-Sinai's book on the Proverbs which appeared in 1947, but it came obviously too late into the possession of the author for being used in the book itself.

self which, of course, is to be regretted. A particular feature of the commentary is its constant reference to the Rabbinical conception of the Proverbs, a welcome addition in a book destined for the Jewish home. A reservation has to be made concerning the language of the translation which strikes one as archaic and artificial. In a modern Jewish Bible translation there is certainly no need to retain the "eth" of the Authorized Version of 1811 and other ancient usage which has become obsolete long ago. The English Critical Commentary of the end of the 19th century is far less conservative, not to speak of modern translations like that of James Moffat which could have been compared with profit. To give just one example. Chapter 8, v. 7 is translated by Greenstone as follows:

"He that correcteth a scorner, getteth to himself shame; and he that reproverth a wicked man, it becomes unto him a blot."

Is not the mere visual impression of this sentence irritating to the contemporary reader? Modern Hebrew, it should be remembered, is comparatively very close to the language of the Bible, and an archaic translation such as this gives, therefore, an incorrect impression. The Bible is a living book and it should be rendered in living language.

S. D. GOITEN

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Intermediate Examination in Laws

The Intermediate Laws Examination will be held in Tel Aviv on September 10-12, 1963. The last date for entries to this examination is Monday, June 3. No entries can in any circumstances be received after this date. Entry forms and details of the examination may be obtained from—

The Examinations Officer,
The British Council,
27 Albany Rd., Tel Aviv.

NOW AVAILABLE AT ALL BOOKSHOPS AND NEWSSTANDS

ISRAEL

No. 1
Journal of the World Union of Poets—Tel Aviv

Contributors by:
B. NAFORON, M. SHARRET, E. DORON,
D. HAYUT, M. NOY (Hebrew), E. YAKIL,
I. MCHIN, Z. SHARAF, S. J. AKRON,
and others.

30 pages. Price: 150 prutot.
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P.O.B. 107, Tel Aviv.
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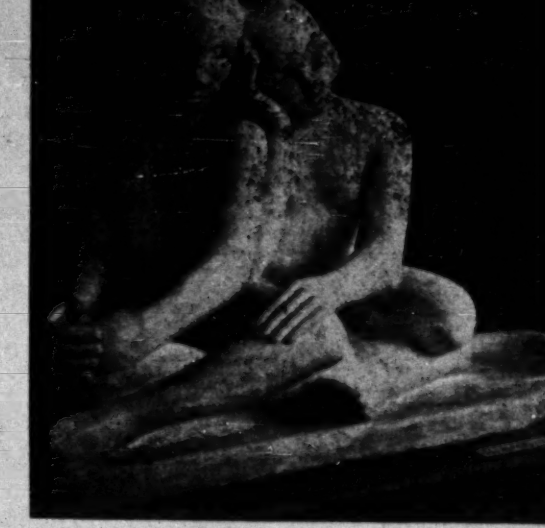
It is remarkable these days how many stories are written about children and childhood, and indeed many of the most successful new works have been written from a child's viewpoint. Despite the fact that this is now receiving adverse criticism because some people find the viewpoint tedious and now think they are getting too much of it, it may prove in perspective to be the one contribution this generation has made to literature. Indeed there is little else original these days. As some composers tell us gloomily that every tune has now been worked out and they are forced to return to folk and peasant strains, so it seems with fiction. The novel seems to be dying, and the publishers have unwittingly been hastening its end by inducing everyone who can hold a pen to rush into print with 'the one novel' that is mistakenly supposed to be in everyone.

A Turkish Leader of Thought
Nation-wide ceremonies were recently held in Turkey to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the death of Abou Nasr Mohammed ibn Mohammed al Farabi. Born in 870 in Turkestan, he went at an early age to Baghdad, then a centre of Greek science and philosophy, where he soon became an outstanding figure. The latter part of his life was spent in Damascus, where he died in December, 950.

Not until the 19th century were Al Farabi's writings rediscovered by the German-Jewish scholar M. Steinschneider and the German orientalist F. Dieterici, but his full stature came to light only when the leaders of the young Turkish Republic turned to the works of the national philosopher for counsel and inspiration. While Al Farabi was studying at Baghdad, the first Arabic translations of the works of Aristotle appeared in that city. Himself a physician, and familiar with mathematics and the natural sciences, Al Farabi quickly discovered in Aristotle the answer to many problems which perplexed him. He made him the subject of two books, *'Commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle'* and *'Commentaries on the Nichomachean Ethics'*.

In his *'Disquisition on the Ideal State'*, he wrote: "Man needs the help of his fellowmen to attain his full development. In this he differs from the animal world, for man is not equipped by nature to fight for self-preservation and self-development. He can only gain complete satisfaction of his physical, intellectual and moral needs by becoming a part of the social fabric."

Al Farabi, "is a rational and



JANE SCHACHERL: TWO GIRLS
Jerusalem Artists' Exhibition Photo by Braun

A Turkish Leader of Thought

epistocratic body where man's desire for law and harmony can find expression."

On the 1,000th anniversary of the death of this great philosopher, Turkish universities published several monographs on his life and works. Celebrations were held in all Turkish cities, particularly at Ankara and Istanbul, and a commemorative postage stamp, reproduced from an ancient miniature, was issued.

A significant tribute was paid to Al Farabi by Maimonides, who wrote: "If you are a student of Logic, my advice to you is to read the works of the philosopher Abou Nasr Mohammed ibn Mohammed, for everything he wrote, and above all his *'Book of First Principles'*, is like good food."

(UNESCO)

Life and Letters

Ben Yehuda's Dictionary
At Page 7,000

Coinciding with Independence Day, the printing of the 15th volume of Eliezer Ben Yehuda's monumental Dictionary of the Hebrew Language reached page 7,000 last week. The article just in print chance to be *shoshonin*, or the best man at a wedding, an appropriate subject for the day when Israel was celebrating her "honeymoon with history."

Spanish Theologians
On Israel

The "Reprobation and Restoration of Israel" was the central theme of the 11th Spanish Biblical Week held in Madrid in September, as reported in a recent issue of the "Spanish Cultural Index." Comm. E. Zoll, of the Biblical Institute of Rome, spoke on the restoration of Israel in the light of Talmudic thought and on medieval and modern Hebrewism. Fr. Alberto Cohing lectured on the progress of Messianic Law.

U.S. Information in Hebrew
In an attractively illustrated little Hebrew folder, the U.S. Information and Education Services, 19 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, draws attention to the varied services supplied to the public. Most notable among

them is the fine library at 20 Bialik Street.

Teaching of History

An international seminar on the teaching of history in primary and secondary schools as a means of developing international understanding will be held by UNESCO at Sèvres, near Paris, from July 13 to August 21. The seminar will utilize the results of similar meetings, such as that held in 1960 at Montreal on the teaching of geography, and at Brussels on the revision of textbooks, particularly history textbooks.

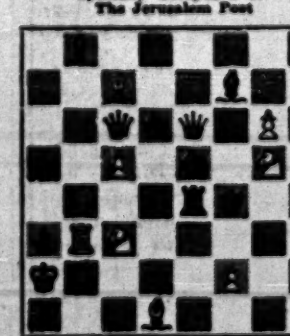
Renaudot's Newspaper

On May 30, 1963, bookshops in Paris offered their customers four quarto sheets covered with news items, lacking titles, but head-lined Turkey, Italy, Spain and Portugal. This first periodical newspaper intended for the public was founded and directed by the philosopher Renaudot, who also developed what is known today as "classified advertisements." Renaudot's newspaper, "Gazette de France," lived on without changing its title until 1900.

The Kidnapped General
The appointment of the Iranian General Zahedi as Minister of the Interior in Dr. Mossadeq's cabinet recalls an

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 582
J.A. Sanchez, Palma de Mallorca
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Mate in Two
1.b4/c3d4 2.h1g1/f1g1k1f1
6/kip/pkrt/K4P/5B2.

May 15, 1963

PROBLEM No. 581
W. May, Mannheim
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

White: Kd3; Qd3; Rd1.
Rd5; Rd4; Rf6; Kf6;
Kf6; Pd4; c4; c4; (11)
Black: Kd6; Qd3; Rd3;
Rd4; Bb3; Pd7; b2; c3; c7;
f6.

Mate in Two

SOLUTIONS

Problem 574 (Harmon):
1.Bg3 - 2.Rb4: 1-Bd5
(Rd4) 2.Qd1 (Kf6): 1-Bd5 (Rd4) 2.Kf6 (Qd5): 1-Bd5 2.Kf6.

Problem 575 (Lalborov):
1.Kf6 Qd1 2.Kf6 Kf6 Bx.

BOTVINNIK RETAINS TITLE

As already reported, the world champion, Mikhail Botvinnik, retained the title he defended in his match with David Bronstein, following the draw in the 54th game which gave both players 12 points. The end was rather dramatic. Bronstein, winning the 53rd and 54th games, thus having a point over his opponent, but lost the 55th game and drew the last. At a special ceremony, a laurel wreath was awarded to Botvinnik by Dr. Bronstein, the Finnish vice-president of the International Chess Federation. Botvinnik became a master at the age of 14, won several times the championship of the U.S.S.R. and strengthened his international reputation after the war by winning the Olympiad and All-star tournaments. He gained the title of world champion in the tournament of 1948 in which Smyslov, Keres, Botvinnik and Averbach participated.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Game No. 57

White: Botvinnik

Black: Bronstein

(11th game)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.f3 f5 4.g3 g6 5.h4 h5 6.g4 g5 7.f4 f6 8.e5 d6 9.d5 c6 10.c5 b6 11.b4 a6 12.a5 b5 13.a4 b4 14.a3 b3 15.a2 b2 16.a1 b1 17.a0 b0 18.a-1 b-1 19.a=1 b=1 20.a≡1 b≡1 21.a⊂1 b⊂1 22.a⊃1 b⊃1 23.a⊄1 b⊄1 24.a⊅1 b⊅1 25.a⊆1 b⊆1 26.a⊇1 b⊇1 27.a⊈1 b⊈1 28.a⊉1 b⊉1 29.a⊊1 b⊊1 30.a⊋1 b⊋1 31.a⊌1 b⊌1 32.a⊍1 b⊍1 33.a⊎1 b⊎1 34.a⊏1 b⊏1 35.a⊐1 b⊐1 36.a⊑1 b⊑1 37.a⊒1 b⊒1 38.a⊓1 b⊓1 39.a⊔1 b⊔1 40.a⊕1 b⊕1 41.a⊖1 b⊖1 42.a⊗1 b⊗1 43.a⊘1 b⊘1 44.a⊙1 b⊙1 45.a⊚1 b⊚1 46.a⊛1 b⊛1 47.a⊜1 b⊜1 48.a⊝1 b⊝1 49.a⊞1 b⊞1 50.a⊟1 b⊟1 51.a⊠1 b⊠1 52.a⊡1 b⊡1 53.a⊢1 b⊢1 54.a⊣1 b⊣1 55.a⊤1 b⊤1 56.a⊥1 b⊥1 57.a⊦1 b⊦1 58.a⊧1 b⊧1 59.a⊨1 b⊨1 60.a⊩1 b⊩1 61.a⊪1 b⊪1 62.a⊫1 b⊫1 63.a⊬1 b⊬1 64.a⊭1 b⊭1 65.a⊮1 b⊮1 66.a⊯1 b⊯1 67.a⊰1 b⊰1 68.a⊱1 b⊱1 69.a⊲1 b⊲1 70.a⊳1 b⊳1 71.a⊴1 b⊴1 72.a⊵1 b⊵1 73.a⊶1 b⊶1 74.a⊷1 b⊷1 75.a⊸1 b⊸1 76.a⊹1 b⊹1 77.a⊺1 b⊺1 78.a⊻1 b⊻1 79.a⊼1 b⊼1 80.a⊽1 b⊽1 81.a⊾1 b⊾1 82.a⊿1 b⊿1 83.a⊽1 b⊽1 84.a⊾1 b⊾1 85.a⊿1 b⊿1 86.a⊽1 b⊽1 87.a⊾1 b⊾1 88.a⊿1 b⊿1 89.a⊽1 b⊽1 90.a⊾1 b⊾1 91.a⊿1 b⊿1 92.a⊽1 b⊽1 93.a⊾1 b⊾1 94.a⊿1 b⊿1 95.a⊽1 b⊽1 96.a⊾1 b⊾1 97.a⊿1 b⊿1 98.a⊽1 b⊽1 99.a⊾1 b⊾1 100.a⊿1 b⊿1

GOING TO RUIN

By E.S. Turner, Michael Joseph, London, pp. 254, 12/6.

Some time ago Mr. Turner wrote a fascinating and unusual study of children's books called *'Boys will be Boys'*. His new book, *'Roads to Ruin'*, though dealing with a quite different subject, shows the author again as a "tinker-up of unconsidered trifles" of knowledge which others have neglected but which he uses most effectively. The book is sub-titled *'The Shocking History of Social Reform'*, but the author is not, as one might infer from this, a dyed-in-the-wool reactionary, for in fact the shocking tale which he has to tell is that of the opponents of social reform in Britain; and the picture which emerges is by turns farcical and tragic.

Mr. Turner deals with such subjects as the replacement of boy chimney-sweeps by brushes, the struggle for a ten-hour day in industry, the controversies over whether a man should be allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister and whether children should be allowed inside public-houses, and the burning questions of daylight saving, the secret ballot and the Saturday half-holiday. A gentleman called Holt maintained that the passage of a Bill for daylight saving would make Britain "the laughing-stock of Europe"; Sydney Smith opposed the secret ballot as "a scheme which could benefit only cowards and liars"; and it was widely held among the opponents of half-holidays

BYWAYS OF SOCIAL REFORM

By Andrew Boyd

By E.S. Turner, Michael Joseph, London, pp. 254, 12/6.

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on Saturday that the leisure so gained would be spent in riotous living.

The height of prejudice was perhaps reached in the matter of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Such marriages are permitted in the Catholic, Lutheran, Jewish, Calvinist and Greek churches. The Church of England, however, not only forbade these unions but against 50 years of violent opposition insisted that everyone in England, whether of the Anglican faith or not, should also be subject to the same ban. If the law was changed, said a Member of Parliament, "the feelings of a married woman would undergo a strange alteration, trifles light as air would disturb her fancy, and whenever her sister and her husband were together she would be haunted by dark and disturbing surmises," and this contention was widely supported by a quotation from the Book of Leviticus Chapter 18, verse 16. Not until 1907 were these objections overruled in Parliament and the Bill finally passed.

From these random examples, it can be seen that Mr. Turner has unearthed an awesome collection of non-sensical which should prove a salutary warning to our contemporary Colonial Blimps — always presupposing, which is doubtful, that they work books. But it should be remembered, particularly since the unavoidable weight of evidence in a book of this kind might lead the reader to forget, that not all reformers are always right, just as not all their opponents are always wrong. To take but one instance, many enlightened men in the early 19th century held that if the industrial worker was allowed to reduce his hours of work from twelve to ten per day the country would face economic bankruptcy. This belief sounds cruel to contemporary ears, but in fact it was held on the authority of the leading economists of the day.

Mr. Turner's book will instruct and amuse a wide public, but it should be read with caution, not complacency. We are seldom as much wiser than our forebears as we may think.

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AUSTRALIAN LEGATION NOTIFICATION NO. 7

The attention of naturalized Australian citizens resident in Israel is drawn to Section 20 of the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 which provides that an Australian citizen by registration or naturalization shall cease to be an Australian citizen if he resides outside Australia and New Guinea continuously for seven years unless he gives notice annually of his intention to retain his citizenship. Persons who are abroad in the service of an Australian Government or firm, children of such persons, and the children of persons who have given notice of intention to retain, are exempted. Persons not so exempted and wishing to remain Australian citizens should complete the appropriate form which may be obtained from the Chancery, 7 Levontin Street, Tel Aviv.

J. C. INGRAM,
Secretary.

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